

The Vedas weren't "written" in the way we normally think today. Instead, they were composed and transmitted orally over many generations. Scholars generally agree that the oldest portions—especially much of the Rigveda—were composed roughly between 1500 and 1200 BCE. Later parts of the Vedic corpus (like portions of the Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda) likely date from around 1200 to 900 BCE. The texts were memorized and recited with remarkable precision for centuries before being committed to writing around 500 BCE.

This dating is based largely on linguistic and archaeological research, comparing the language and cultural context of the hymns with other ancient Indo-European texts and material evidence from the Indian subcontinent.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rigveda>

## **If Veda is way older than the text format or written format, can you give me the origin timeline for that?**

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According to most modern scholars, the core of the Vedic tradition began as an oral composition roughly between 1500 and 1200 BCE—this is when the oldest parts (especially the Rigveda) are thought to have been composed. These hymns and mantras were preserved and transmitted orally with remarkable precision for centuries. They were only committed to writing much later (around 500 BCE), but the content itself originates from that earlier oral tradition.

In traditional Hindu thought, however, the Vedas are considered eternal (apauruṣeya) and not bound by time—meaning they've always existed in their pristine form. Yet, from a historical and scholarly perspective, the timeline for their origin as an oral tradition is about 1500–1200 BCE, with later layers (like portions of the Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda) composed around 1200–900 BCE.

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## **No, I am not seeing the written format. I am asking for the verbal transmission or before that. When does it started?**

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Scholars generally date the start of the Vedic oral tradition to roughly the same time as the composition of its oldest layer—the Rigveda—which is estimated to have been composed between about 1500 and 1200 BCE. In other words, the sacred hymns and mantras that form the core of the Vedas were composed and then transmitted orally from teacher to student starting around 1500 BCE, long before they were eventually committed to writing around 500 BCE.

Traditional Hindu belief holds that the Vedas are eternal (apauruṣeya) and have always existed, but from a historical and scholarly perspective, the well-documented oral transmission can be traced back to that late Bronze Age period.

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